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hence more female than male cases will be brought before the investigators.

As a source from which to draw comparative material, especially for the study of the development and pathology of purposes, the Healys' book will doubtless be ultimately of value.

KNIGHT DUNLAP.

Principles of Labor Legislation. By JOHN R. COMMONS and JOHN B. ANDREWS. (New York: Harper and Brothers. 1916. Pp. 524. \$2.)

The body of this book consists of an excellent analytical presentation of the salient points in existing labor law and in proposed legislation in fields as yet not adequately occupied in the United States. This is leavened by an exposition of the economic and legal reasoning underlying the actual or proposed legislation and by criticisms of and proposals for changes in the methods of drafting and enforcing labor laws. The book is intended for college students and the general reader.

Each field of labor legislation, from regulation of time of payment to compulsory insurance against unemployment, is taken up in turn, and this topical treatment occupies seven of the nine chapters and a larger proportion of the pages. In each field the economic arguments for state action, and in some the constitutional points involved, are outlined and the content of the laws enacted or proposed is there examined from the standpoint of its efficiency in meeting the particular problem presented. In one respect, that of court decisions as to the rights and disabilities of the parties in labor struggles, the authors go outside legislation in the narrow sense, and with good results. Viewed as a summary of labor law the book is comprehensive and adequate, without going into wearisome detail, and as such will receive a hearty welcome.

The treatment of the "principles" underlying labor legislation as a whole occupies but eleven pages. These come at the end of the first chapter, which is entitled "The Basis of Labor Law." In this chapter are outlined the constitutional limits within which labor law must stand, and the two principles of law and justice under which modern labor law qualifies, according to the authors, are those of *public benefit* and *equal protection of the laws*. The change in public and judicial opinion, with changing economic conditions, as to the desirability of public regulation of the labor contract and of redressing the inequality in the labor bargain by giving one side a handicap is strikingly and sug-

gestively, but too briefly, traced. One cannot but regret that authors as well qualified as these two have given us such a meagre treatment of the principles of labor legislation in general.

In breadth of treatment and in constructive suggestion the last chapter, entitled "Administration," is far more satisfying. The authors use the term "Administration" in no narrow sense. Among other things it "is the means of investigating, drafting, and adopting enforceable laws." It is "legislation in action." And the essence of administration is investigation. A fourth department of government, administration, is therefore advocated, the primary function of which is investigation and which will absorb the investigation work of the executive, legislature, and judiciary. This fourth department is to be managed by the industrial commission, advised by a council made up of representatives of the employers and workers, and it is implied that the legislature and the courts should accept its data and follow its recommendations. The desirability of the legislature confining itself to the laying down of standards, in most spheres of labor legislation, and allowing the commission to apply those standards after an investigation of the facts and conditions in each case, is much emphasized and properly. There is also a suggestive but limited exposition of the advantages of enlisting the coöperation of those in the industry in the enforcement of standards of health and safety through financial inducement and financial pressure over the method of prosecutions for violations as a means of securing the ends aimed at in the legislation. The advanced student may disagree with much in this chapter, but he will find it stimulating.

D. A. McCABE.